

OF ECUADOR

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officials: First, a chief, known as ū'nyi or ū'mi, and now ⁶²²governador; second, one or more sub-chiefs, ⁶²⁴casawa'lyi, now called gobernador nuevo; third, a class which might be termed officers of the law, called tca'itala. All the officers of the present Spanish form of government, other than the gobernador and the gobernador nuevo, are classed under the last head, and in reality all serve the same purposes as did the ancient ⁶²²triatana.

The center of government inheres in the chief, no ⁶²²matter where he may reside, and practically all matters, but especially matters of importance, are referred to him.

The Cayapa are separated, geographically and politi- ⁶³⁴cally, into three divisions, each with its section of the river and its particular village which is used only at times of fiestas or for other gatherings. These divisions are those of Punta Venado, Sapayo Grande, and San Miguel, these designations being taken for convenience from the names of their respective villages in the order in which they are met in going up the Rio Cayapas. A part of Punta Venado is shown in pl. viii, while a distant view of the village from the river is shown in pl. ix. This is the largest and most important of the three villages. In pl. x is presented a view of a part of Sapayo Grande, with the chief's house in the left foreground.

In each of these villages the chief has a large house, ⁶⁸¹and it is here that most matters of importance are settled, ⁶²²justice is dispensed, and punishment inflicted. In such ³⁴²a house there is a large special room, at one end of which is a heavy stocks for the confinement of prisoners when necessary. In the Cayapa country the stocks is strictly